ation.
On the 31st day of May, 1811, within three months. \*\* On the 31st day of May, 1811, within three morths of the his magazint of the star Harrison, and one green assumit that has can. But the sense of the Lycocative car ware along y in other lands. By an inserting in the case of the Pople's close, an intention was a large to a done the majorites of both II as a first that the property of the Pople's close, and the large was the property of the Pople's the meeting of Compress was no longer the Pople's was made assumed in the table, with totally of the interior had assumed in the table, with totally of the interior between the form of the same at the time of the

when its Congress and Accesses 10 singuration of the control of the property of the same whether its state of the control of the same whether its state of the control of the same whether its state of the control of t credit of the mann, a rectain and a lim from respect to an internal intercent and a manner of the limit of the chart of the limit of the manner of the limit of t

ering obstitutes of our initial encolorisally, and not by the will of the Pouple, invested with that terrible pass-er, as fprophetically observed by one of his seen enu-en impusters, at this day, as "the right to deprive the People of self-government."

The first consequence of this Executive legislation was not only to prostate the Legislatine fissile to so, leve the People from their discussives, to reclement the example of Treasury and call forth the resources of the country, to rethern the public field to the fulfilment of the national oncorrences, but to baye all usy, brought upon it by the improvidence of the pro-ceding Administration, bearing upon the Prope with aggravated pressure. The fatal error of the pre-ting Administration had been not excess for expendi-ture beyond its measure. That excess had been an average of eight neithors of dollars a year, at least during the four years of its existence. The pressure

the become as an extraction of deliars a year, at least, of during the four years of its existence. The practical system of its local operations had been a continued increase of expendiums and diministion of foreign and it len as a bequest to its senecisor to effective reduction of expenses, but a double reduction of resemble to the amount of unlians, to occur of course, by the mere laise of time, unless averted, within fifteen months, by subsequent localistics.

By the double exercise of the Pre-eleptral interfer upon the two bills for exal lishing a National Hank this legislation was prevented. The excess of exposed distractory of the reverse continued and in reased. The double reduction of revenue, prescribed by the compromise of ISM, was suffered to take its full effect—to reduction of the expenditures had be a prescribed; and, is the course of eighted months specified in a time ourse of eighted months and the manufacture millions to the coronous delian at the inaccuration of President Harrison, an additional fact least fifteen inflores to the enormous deficit, ready existing in the Treatary at the close of read Alministration, is now charged upon the prevail party in Compressibly those who had made it to be while the exercise of the veto power alone disable. the Legislature its is from the power of supplying if only remedy which is was within the competency of

only reusedy which it was within the compotency of legislation itself to promote.

The great rurpase for which the special assume of Concress had been called was thus defeated by the example of the veto power. At the meeting of Congress, at the regular unual assistant he majorities as both Houses, not yielding to the discouragement of disapped ted topes and builted energies, undertoon the east of raising by impost duties, a nevenue alequate to the accessions of the Transary, and to the utilities of the national obligations.

The the assuments and uncounting labors of the

illifluent of the national congations.

By the assertions and unresiting labors of the committees of healt House charged with the dutie of providing for the twenselses of the revenue, and/of the great name/housing interest of the Northean Central and Wester. States, which must be so deep eafficied by any adjustment of a tanif, to rely affected by any adjustment of a tanif, to raise a classicity a revenue adjustment to the necessary even as of the Government from deline on majors, taniffull believed to be marrly, if not wholly, and then for the partiese, was classicated and analysis classed through a long sense of weeks in both brane es of the Legislature. The nrocessofge tanian throug which alone such a complicated system small by a gamzet, measured was a complicated system and by the from severe reprosest, which the purchased present of the Faucuste Chaffing even petrostic upon Carrees without from the C.

THE PRIBYS

THE TRANS.

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respects terry and the med of pre-traited on electron that the Excep-traction of option in these two works of the Legislature are in con-cepted by the numbble assurance

see of the Government is to waste an destroy the circ. This projectly is held by Contrests man, the Type section of the distribution as of the circuit of the property. It is precisely the real it is estampt it to the owner. To appropriate the circuit expenditure to give it ap to dispart the circuit expenditure to give it up to dispart the circuit expenditure to give it up to dispart the circuit expenditure. community precincly the same as if an inat transmiter significations for year after year of the state, and consume its princeals in the set of the branchild expenses. The first pean of paint of common because year for a nation jet is transmit with the year the whole sum to first the expensions of that year. Every defactors from this principle is a step in the path of ma-tured bankenety and run. The daily demands of the Theorem cost be supplied by the income deriv-ed from taxvaton by the year, and not by the dissipa-tion of the common property.

a rest of impost—so dissaniar that the union is formed in his minu an insurance matche obtain passage of the bill. "I most respectively in the passage of the bill." I most respectively. says the message, whether this is a cory the proceeds of the land sales. to give one of the proceeds of the land sales, it the public hands constants a find which of all is may be made most useful in sustaining the secrets. And have could a be under thus use. Petersely by giving them areas. By giving a away to ever! For if the principle be once essaled that the processes of the sales of the public is shall be adjusted and in the place of revenue by them to defray the annual ordinary expenses of Namual Government, never more will the new. National Government, never more will the peo-of any State in this Union have the benefit as of any Sistem this thou have the benefit of one color from the richast of mines of mexicostale would, bestowed upon them by their man did Cicator for the improvement of their own smiliton. But gives away—yes, to the last cent gives usual, forever, to pumper the reckless extravagem will a government forever preaching retrenchment and economy, and forever heaping million upon million of sumul expenditures "to suckle armies and dry norms the land."

nd dry narm the land. The committee submit to the House their unlessaring opinion that the appropriation of any part of be protected on the sales of the public lands to the adminy arinal expenditures would be the only effectual and irretievable circums and irretie

the Government is believed to be a system of fiscal minimum and the first th mittee that the veto power itself must be restrained and modified by an amendment of the Constitution itself, a resolution for which they accordingly herewith respectfully report.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

JOHN M. BOTTS, JAMES COOPER, K. RAYNER. THOS. J. CAMPBELL, TRUMAN SMITH, F. GRANGER, H. S. LANE, JEREMIAH MORROW, J. A. PEARCE.

Remoted by the Sounte and House of Repri sentation of the United States, of America Congress assembled, two thirds of both House

Instead of the words "two-thirds" twice re eated in the second paragraph of the said seventh section, substitute, in both cases, the words "a majority of the whole number."

(Burlington.)

FRIDAY MORNING. AUGUST 26, 1842.

Correspondence of the Free Press. WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 1842. HYPOCRISY UNMASKED.

The following paragraph, designed to humbug the people of New England in general, and of Vermont in particular, made its ap- In pearance a few days ago in the Globe news-

a democratic member form the State of Pennsylva and expensiones of the range of the National Government, the People may be farewell, a long interwell, to every more of the research of God to them, thus creatly and personnelly wisested from their bands.

Another of the States of the States of the States of the States of the Union, in the ardent, perhaps in some cases, inconstructed for the improvement of their new condamn, have become on the states of the states of the superior of their new condamn, have become of the improvement of their new condamn, have become of their new condamn, have become of the states of the superior of their new condamn, have become of the improvement of their new condamn, have become of the states of the superior of the superior of the states of the superior of the superior of the states of the superior of the sup

and prostrated all their powers. The majority of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania to suspend that the case has occurred in the annals of our Union, contemplated by the founders of the Constitution by the grant to the majority of the consideration of the consideration of the constitution by the grant to the flower should be in the flower of Representatives of the United States; but they are aware that the resort to that experience that the power to impeach the President of the United States; but they are aware that the resort to that experience that the present condition of public distributions and the middle transfer of the universal to the power to impeach the present condition of public distributions and the middle transfer of the universal to the present condition of public distributions and the middle transfer of the universal to the present condition of public distributions and the middle transfer of the universal to the present condition of public distributions and the middle transfer of the universal to the present condition of public distributions and the middle transfer of the universal to the flower of Mr. Ingersoll's motion, were in favor of Mr. Ingersoll's motion, were in favor of the state of the universal to the present condition of public distributions and the middle transfer of the universal to the majority of the power. flors, prove abortive. They see that the irrec. of his bill, and would have voted for its passage. tween the Legislative and Executive Depart. ments of the Government is but sympathetic is greatly mistaken. I was one of the Demoments of the Government is but sympathetic with the same discordant views and feelings among the People. To them alone the final state of the stringgle must be left. In the sorrow and mertification under the failure of all their labors to redecen the honor and proposity of their country, it is a cheering consolation to them that the termination of their own efficial existence is at hand; that they are even now about to return to receive the sentence of their constituents upon themselves; that the Legislative power of the Union crippled and disabled and reviving the will of the recole, into other or hands, upon whom will devolve the task of

he will not sinfor them to be compact in the same myself to say, through your columns, that I will say.—With that condition Congress cannot countly. In this state of things he has assumed, as the Contamtive fully believe, the exercise of he whole legislative power to himself, and is the whole legislative power to himself, and is shall vote only for a tariff for revenue, sufficient. So, after all the hypocritical prating we have to provide for the warrs of the Government, on the property of the same expression and appropriation of the same expression of the compact of the same expression of the compact of the same expression of the compact of the same expression depends notice upon legislative of the compact of the same expression depends notice upon legislative discriminations for that object alone, and for the distribution clause was not completely exemption of ton and coffee from any and all du-

Respectfully, &c.

EDMUND BURKE. Here then is a bold avowal from one of the leading Locofocos from New England viction upon the mends of a majority of the Com- that he will vote against any Bill having PROTECTION for its object. But there is evidence of a still more conclusive character

on this subject. On Thursday last, Mr. Fillmore, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, introduce the following resolution to test the disposition of Members in regard to passing another Tariff Bill, and demand the aves and noes upon its adoption. The resolution is in the following words:

in or revenue bill, the same as that which recentoncurring therein, That the following amends been returned by the President with his object nullifier could have clamored louder or lamont of the Constitution of the United States, tions to this House, and on reconsideration lost bornd harder to convince the freemen of the passenge of this ball is not more pointeress than the soventh section of the United States, if it is the describe and emberrassed state in the soventh section of the little article, be reducing a first article and emberrassed state in the soventh section of the little article, be reducing a first article are also provide revenue from impurity, emittle article ported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope and coffee free from duty : and that the Committee of Woys and Means be and they are hereby, instructed to report such a ill to this House, with all convenient despatch."

is follows: YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, Appleton, Averigg, Baker, Beeson, Bidiack, Birdseye, Binir, Boardman, Borden, Brockway, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Wm. B. Calhoun, hittenden, John C. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, lushing, Garrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, John Edwards, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Gerry, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Granger, Hall, Halsted, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, Charles, J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, James Irwin, W. give the fellow the full length of the rope W. Irwin, Keim, McKennan, T. F. Marshall, and if his own party even were satisfied with Sampson Mason, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Newhard, KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Osborne Parmenter, Pendleton, Plumer, Pope, and and rectnevable sixting ray of that great all in stionable inheritance of the American people, was introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States, by Chantes J. Isocrasort, a democratic member form the State of Pennsys and means for the annual estimates of the respective of the sylvania, proposing to enacts tariff of daties, in accordance with the prayer of the petitions hewallace, Ward Westbrook, Edward D. White, mer" discussed the subject with the Age man

for were the committee and the former cannot be parely and processed the parely and processed the parely of the French to Chief in every present quantum of the parely and processed the parely of the French to Chief in every present quantum of the parely and the

cessary to offer any further proof of this, as your readers must already be convinced beyond a doubt on this point. I will endcaver however to furnish you with some addition on this head in another letter.

G. W. L.

LOCOFOCOISM NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

Every body knows that the locofocos have all along pretended that they were willing to go for protection if the Distribution clause was stricken from the Bill. Now let the people observe what they may expect from that party in the way of protection, and notice likewise the sincerity of the gentlewhich their own hone-tand agonizing energies have in their own hone-tand agonizing energies. The power of the present Congress to enact have essential to the welfare of the People has been struck with apoplexy by the Executive hand. Submission to his will is the only condition of the congress to the present the present that the submission to his will is the only condition of the present the present that the submission to his will is the only condition to many respects quite as objectionable as the Lowell platform. In many particulars, the latif of 1808 is as highly present. TING THE PROCEEDS OF THE On this question, incredible as it may seem to those who are not acquainted with Locowith it, here we come to the upshot of the sincerity of these glorious friends, to the 'dear people," and find them voting against a proposition to re-enact the same Tariff. forn of the feature to which they objected is the main ground opposition.

Wool-growers! go and vote the Locofoco icket, if you want such triendship to your interests.

> From the Whig Advocate. THE DILEMMA,

OR THE ASS PLACED IN A QUANDARY. To those, who are acquainted with the "Spirit of the Age" and the course adopted by its Editor the past winter and spring on "Resolved, That it is expedient to pass another the subject of a tariff, its present position will seem not a little singular, Then, no ultra which repeals the proviso to the land distribu-tor, too much protection, even, could not be laid upon wool. From about the first of January last, down to the last of March, speeches of members of Congress who were in favor of Free Trade were paraded before On this resolution the year and nays were his readers, and clumsy editorials deduced from these speeches lumbered up the columns of his paper and were weekly doled out to the public, until his own patrons even, became nauscated with the stuff, and he was compelled to desist from policy, rather than from any better motive. Of all this, the Whigs did not complain; deeming it best to give the fellow the full length of the rope, and approved of his course, to let them embrace the doctrines if they wished and in due time, by bitter experience to reap the con-

One old farmer, however, up in West-

TAXATION. Let this once be effected Coursess ! Oh no, that they say is too highd what a condition of thing ave in Vermont, with prices on

of fereign imports about the same

now are-tax gatherers would be as

terest, and quietly permet to your in-cipled and the most unprin-contemptible party that ever cursed a free government, to ride rough shod over your interest and trample your dearest

rights in the dust. Freemen I arouse, circulate while doonnents, spread the truth everywhere, converse with your lakewarm neighbor. Be active. Be vigilant. Do your whole duty, and on the sixth of September next you shall feel the proud satisfaction of having achieved for your party and your country, a gallant and a GLORIOUS VICTORY.

For the Burkengton Pres Press.

Mr. Eurgen—Although as a plain country farmer I can make no proton stock to skill in preical matters, yet having been in the habit cading the papers from my conthrup, 1 has cen an attentive, and of line, an auxious observer of the sayings and doings of the party leaders of our age and country, and think I am able on that account, to judge in some measure of their consistency, and of the ends they appear w do, to the morn of home friendly to a pra-ctive tand. It would be assembly, were it t that we have her mare cented to be astontor, in point of imposite over, I would be astonen assurance with which they come before the ople pretending at this time of day that they re in favor of protection to the wool grower, nd accusing the Whigs of being inimical to the ame, when the whole tenor of the proceedings of Congress, and of the language hitlerto held in this subject by the Loros, both in and out of that body, goes to show their hostility and opposition to the profective system. We cannot expect any thing from the comfor of men who are determined to pervert and falsity facts to give their own soldshiparty ends ; but we need not four to put the question to all honort candid nonds, who are the next blady to be the true friends of a Protective Thriff and of the interests of the American woolgrower, those who have all along advocated such a Tariff, who introluced a bill for bying a farty and fifty per cent duty on foreign wood, and voted for it, yea, and passed it too, or they who have opposed it; who ried to reduce the rates of duty to the lowest standard, making it in effect, no protection at dl, and who on the question of its final passage voted (with one solitary exception only.) again it! The question, freemen of Vermont, is fore you, the record of the vote of the Locole elegation in Congress can be shown you, and d can now determine, who are, and who are a the true friends of Protoction, 1 know that o Locus in that state will refer us to the vote n the last accesson of our Legislature on the res-dution in favor of a Tardi, as affording evidence hat they are friendly to protection, all the demcrafic members except three, voting with the Whigs in its favor, unfortunately heaver for is plausible appeal to our charity on account that vote, the language of their party else-

where, on this point is at variance therewith. The whole Locotoco party in Congress, voted orether, as I just now observed with but one httary exception against the last Tariff bill. by was this, if they are such friends to a Prosective Tariff as they would have us believe hem to be ! But this is not all. In what Locofoco paper, do we see the course of their irethren in Congress, rensured in the least; what gatherings of the clique of the party in State or County convention, has a single resoution been passed, or even introduced that inplied any conformation of that course 1 Show as a single one, and I will allow them credit for something like honesty and consistency in this espect. Ah, here's the rub, and we, Whigs of Vermont, will assure our Loco pseudo tariff emagagues, that their sheep skin clothing is o narrow to hale the well's body from us. No o. Mr. you want deceive honest discerning freean in this way, I can assure you. How long rie pray, since the Loca press in this state, was the tge the advice given by the Age man p thereemen of termont. Pettion for exerTRADE what kind of a tariff do they now advocate ! Is and a a necessary consequence, FIRECT at the 4 per cent one voted for by the whigs of

instanding the prointo for protection ction, but one for want these men